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THE TAXONOMIC HISTORY OF THE SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN ORYZOMINE GENERA OF RODENTS (EXCLUDING *ORYZOMYS*): *NESORYZOMYS, ZYGODONTOMYS, CHILOMYS, DELOMYS, PHAENOMYS, RHAGOMYS, RHIPIDOMYS, NYCTOMYS, OECOMYS, THOMASOMYS, INOMYS, AEPEOMYS, NEACOMYS* AND *SCOLOMYS*

By G. H. H. Tate

In this fifth paper on Neotropical murine rodents I have continued my plan, introduced in the previous paper, of grouping under headings representing phytogeographic areas[1] the species belonging in larger genera. The present work should be used in connection with the previous one, which dealt with *Oryzomys* and its subgenera.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT[2]

NESORYZOMYS Heller

1899*b*. Thomas described (p. 280) *Oryzomys indefessus*, n. sp.

1904. Heller erected (p. 241) *Nesoryzomys*, n. g., with type *Nesoryzomys narboroughi*, n. sp. He removed *indefessus* Thomas from *Oryzomys* to *Nesoryzomys*.

1905. Trouessart listed *indefessus* in *Oryzomys*. Probably Heller's publication appeared too late for inclusion in the 'Catalogus.'

1929. Osgood described (p. 23) *Nesoryzomys darwini*, n. sp.

ZYGODONTOMYS Allen

1841. Lund described (p. 280) *Mus lasiurus*, n. sp.

1842. Wagner described (p. 361) *Hesperomys arviculoides* (n. sp.) and *Hesperomys orobinus* (n. sp.).

1843. Wagner added to his preliminary description of (p. 519) *arviculoides* and (p. 533) *orobinus*.

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[1] See Map, p. 15.

[2] A copy of the newly published 'A Manual of Neotropical Sigmodont Rodents,' by Nils Gyldenstolpe (Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakad. Handlingar, (3) XI, No. 3, pp. 1–164 and plates, 1932) has just been received. This work should be consulted for each cricetid genus. It reached my hands too late to receive treatment under the generic headings.

1845. Wagner described (p. 147) *Hesperomys brachyurus* (n. sp.), suggesting its probable identity with *lasiurus* Lund.

1850. Wagner supplemented his earlier description of (p. 313) *brachyurus*, comparing it with *arviculoides* and *orobinus*.

1893. Allen and Chapman described (p. 215) *Oryzomys brevicauda*, n. sp.

1894. Thomas described (p. 358) *Oryzomys microtinus*, n. sp.

1895. Allen described (p. 329) *Oryzomys cherriei*, n. sp.

1897. Allen and Chapman described (p. 20) *Akodon frustrator*, n. sp., based upon two juveniles. I believe these animals to be the young of *Zygodontomys brevicauda*.

1897*a*. J. A. Allen erected (p. 38) *Zygodontomys*, n. g., with type *Oryzomys cherriei* Allen. He also referred *Oryzomys brevicauda* Allen and Chapman to *Zygodontomys*.

1897. Thomas described (p. 496) *Akodon fuscinus*, n. sp., which he compared with *lasiurus* (see Thomas, 1913).

1898*b*. Thomas described (p. 269) *Zygodontomys brunneus*, n. sp. He commented upon (p. 270) the diagnostic characters of the genus and removed *microtinus* from *Oryzomys* to *Zygodontomys*.

1898. Trouessart listed (p. 532) only *cherriei* and *brevicauda* (shown again under *Oryzomys*, p. 524). *Microtinus* and *brunneus* were shown in the appendix (p. 1327). *Lasiurus* was listed, (p. 536) in *Akodon* and *arviculoides*, *orobinus*, and *brachyurus* in *Oryzomys*.

1899*c*. Thomas described (p. 380) *Zygodontomys stellæ*, n. sp.

1899. J. A. Allen described (p. 207)*Oryzomys sanctæmartæ*, n. sp.

1900. Bangs thought that (p. 95) *Oryzomys phæopus obscurior* (a *Melanomys*) belonged in *Zygodontomys*. He suggested that *Oryzomys sanctæmartæ* Allen might be nearly the same as *phæopus obscurior*.

1900*b*. Thomas described (p. 274) *Zygodontomys brevicauda tobagi*, n. subsp.

1901*a*. J. A. Allen described (p. 39)*Zygodontomys thomasi*, n. sp.

1901. Bangs described (p. 642) *Zygodontomys seorsus*, n. sp.

1902. Bangs placed (p. 37) *Oryzomys chrysomelas* (a *Melanomys*) in *Zygodontomys*.

1902. Thomas suggested (p. 61) that *brachyurus* Wagner and *lasiurus* Lund were really *Zygodontomys*.

1905. Trouessart listed in *Zygodontomys* (p. 423) *cherriei*, *brevicauda*, "*tobagoi*," *seorsus*, *microtinus*, *brunneus*, *thomasi*, *stellæ*, and *expulsus* (the last a *Hesperomys*.)

1910*b*. Thomas listed (p. 501) *lasiurus* Lund under *Zygodontomys*.

1912. Goldman described (p. 8) *Zygodontomys cherriei ventriosus*, n. subsp.

1912. Osgood wrote (p. 52) of *Zygodontomys:* "Although formerly associated with *Oryzomys* the species of this genus seem to have much in common with *Akodon*. . . . ."

1913. Thomas described (p. 405) *Akodon arviculoides montensis*, n. subsp. Since there is no reason to doubt that Thomas had an *Akodon* before him when he described *montensis*, I have reserved that name for treatment under *Akodon*. True *arviculoides* I consider was probably a *Zygodontomys*. He stated (p. 408) that *fuscinus* and *Akodon meridensis* were both *Zygodontomys*. The latter however is truly an *Akodon*.

1913. J. A. Allen described (p. 599) *Zygodontomys griseus*, n. sp., and *Zygodontomys fraterculus*, n. sp.

1916. J. A. Allen described (p. 528) *Zygodontomys tapirapoanus*, n. sp.

1916*a*. Thomas grouped (p. 337) *Zygodontomys* with the *Akodon*-like genera.

1920. Goldman seemed more or less to subscribe to Thomas's (1916) conclusion by placing *Zygodontomys* directly after *Scotinomys*, one of the akodont genera.

1924. Miller apparently did not support Thomas's views, for he placed (p. 364) *Zygodontomys* after *Oryzomys* and *Neacomys* and quite remote from *Scotinomys*.

CHILOMYS Thomas

1895*b*. Thomas described (p. 368) *Oryzomys instans*, n. sp.

1897. Thomas erected (p. 500) *Chilomys*, n. g., with type *Oryzomys instans*.

1898. Trouessart listed (p. 529) *Chilomys instans*.

1905. Trouessart again listed (p. 424) *Chilomys instans*.

1912. Osgood described (p. 53) *Chilomys fumeus*, n. sp., and remarked upon the characters of the genus.

DELOMYS Thomas

1842. Wagner described (p. 362) *Hesperomys subflavus* (n. sp.).[1]

1843. Wagner further described (p. 534) *Hesperomys subflavus*.

1872. Hensel described (p. 42) *Hesperomys dorsalis*, n. sp.

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[1]Inclusion of *subflavus* in *Delomys* is purely tentative.

1886. Leche, remarking upon *dorsalis*, wrote (p. 696) that the species belonged to Baird's subgenus *Oryzomys*. He briefly described (p. 696) *Hesperomys dorsalis* var. *obscura* (n. var.).

1898. Trouessart listed (p. 537) *dorsalis* and *d. obscura* under *Akodon*, but did not mention *subflavus*.

1901*d*. Thomas suggested (p. 528) that "*laticeps*" Winge, and "*vulpinus*" Lund (re-named *vulpinoides* by Schinz) were synonyms of *subflavus* Wagner. Both were treated under *Oryzomys* (in American Museum Novitates, No. 579).

1902. Thomas remarked (p. 60) upon *dorsalis obscura* Leche.

1903. Thomas described (p. 240) *Oryzomys sublineatus*, n. sp.

1905. Trouessart listed (p. 420) *sublineatus* and (p. 421) *subflavus* in *Oryzomys* and (p. 434) *dorsalis*[1] and its subspecies in *Akodon*.

1905. Ribeiro recorded (p. 174) *dorsalis* under "*Hesperomys*."

1906. Thomas listed (p. 443) *dorsalis* and *sublineatus* under *Thomasomys*.

1917*b*. Thomas erected (p. 196) *Delomys*, n. g., with type *Hesperomys dorsalis* Hensel. He included *sublineatus* Thomas. Both were listed in *Thomasomys* in 1906.

He described (p. 197) *Delomys dorsalis collinus*, n. subsp.

PHÆNOMYS Thomas

1894. Thomas described (p. 352) *Oryzomys ferrugineus*, n. sp.

1898. Trouessart listed (p. 525) *ferrugineus* in *Oryzomys*.

1905. Trouessart again listed (p. 419) *ferrugineus* under *Oryzomys*.

1906. Thomas listed (p. 443) *ferrugineus* under *Thomasomys*.

1917*b*. Thomas erected (p. 196) *Phænomys*, n. g., with type *Oryzomys ferrugineus* Thomas.

RHAGOMYS Thomas

1886*a*. Thomas described (p. 250) *Hesperomys rufescens*, n. sp., remarking that its nearest ally was *bicolor* Tomes (an *Œcomys*) and that for the present he would leave both in *Rhipidomys*.

1898. Trouessart listed (p. 520) *rufescens* in *Rhipidomys*.

1905. Trouessart again listed (p. 410) *rufescens* in *Rhipidomys*.

1917*b*. Thomas erected (pp. 192–193) *Rhagomys*, n. g., with type *Hesperomys rufescens* Thomas.

RHIPIDOMYS Tschudi

1826. Wied described *Mus pyrrhorhinus* (n. sp.), stated by Thomas (1886) to be an *Oryzomys*, but apparently a true *Rhipidomys*.

1841. Lund described[2] (pp. 240, 276) *Mus mastacalis* (on p. 276 the

[1]He held that *Hesperomys dorsalis obscura* Leche was preoccupied by *Mus* (*Habrothrix*) *obscurus* Waterhouse, and proposed for it the new name *lecheri*.

[2]For translation into German see Isis, 1843, XXXVI, pp. 738–760.

spelling appears "*mustacalis*" and in Isis, p. 750, it is changed to "*mystacalis*"), "distinguished by its tail being terminally tufted and its extremely long vibrissæ."

1843. Wagner put (p. 531) *pyrrhorhinus* in *Hesperomys* (*Calomys*). Lund's animals (pp. 544, 545) were not placed.

1844. Tschudi published (p. 252) the names *Rhipidomys* (n. subg.) and *R. leucodactylus* (n. sp.) without descriptions. *Leucodactylus* was a *nomen nudum*.

1845. Tschudi (1844) erected (p. 183) *Rhipidomys*, n. subg., to contain *Hesperomys* (*Rhipidomys*) *leucodactylus*, n. sp.

1845. Wagner described (p. 147) *Hesperomys leucodactylus* (n. sp.) from Rio Parana, Brazil (preoccupied (?) by *leucodactylus* Tschudi).

The publication of *Hesperomys leucodactylus* Wagner may well antedate that of *Rhipidomys leucodactylus* Tschudi. Wagner's name appears on p. 147 of the 383-page volume of the Archiv für Naturg., II, 1845, or less than half-way through it. While according to Sherborn, 'Index Animalium . . . ,' 1801–1850, I, p. cxxiv, the 4th Lieferung of 'Fauna Peruana' (pp. 133–188), containing Tschudi's description of *leucodactylus*, appeared about the middle of 1845.

1850. Wagner further described (p. 310) his *leucodactylus*,—"the tail . . . is scaled, or commonly covered with brown hairs, which forms a weak brush at the tip." This character of the tail leads me to think that Wagner's animal was a *Rhipidomys*.

1854. Burmeister placed (p. 172) *pyrrhorhinus* to *Hesperomys* (*Calomys*).

1855. Burmeister (1854) mentioned (p. 7) "*mystacalis*" and *pyrrhorhinus* under *Hesperomys* (*Calomys*).

1855. Gervais described (p. 111) *Mus* (*Hesperomys*) *macrurus* (n. sp.).

1858. Tomes recorded "*Hesperomys longicaudatus*" from Ecuador. See Tomes, 1860.

1860. Tomes described (p. 213) *Hesperomys latimanus*, n. sp., and (p. 217) *Hesperomys bicolor*, n. sp., this latter being his "*longicaudatus*" of 1858 (removed later to *Œcomys*). He proposed (p. 220) a distinct group for *latimanus* and *bicolor*, and defined it (p. 221) under group "F" which, however, he gave no name. His definition applied fairly well to *Rhipidomys*.

1882. Thomas recorded in his account of Stolzmann's Peruvian collection (p. 106) "*leucodactylus*" (in the synonymy of which he

placed *latimanus);* he also described two specimens of "*pyrrhorhinus,*" at the same time pointing out discrepancies between the two descriptions—his own and the original of Wied.

He described (p. 108) "*H.* (*Rhipidomys*) *cinereus,* n. sp." and (p. 109) "*H.* (*Rhipidomys*) *taczanowskii,* n. sp.," both of which in 1884 were removed by Coues to *Thomasomys.* So, evidently at that time he thought (see p. 108) that *Rhipidomys* was equal to *Nyctomys* plus *Rhipidomys* (including *Thomasomys*).

1884. Thomas, outlining the scope and characters of the subgenus *Rhipidomys,* listed (p. 448) *leucodactylus* (type), *latimanus, pyrrhorhinus, sumichrasti* (a *Nyctomys*), and doubtfully *bicolor* (an *Œcomys*).

1884. Coues removed (p. 1275) *cinereus* and *taczanowskii* to *Thomasomys.*

1886*a*. Thomas described (p. 250) *Hesperomys rufescens,* n. sp. (a *Rhagomys*), remarking that its nearest ally was *bicolor* (an *Œcomys*) and that for the present, although they were atypical, he would leave them both in *Rhipidomys.*

1886*b*. Thomas decided (pp. 421–422) on the basis of two immature specimens that *pyrrhorhinus* was not a *Rhipidomys* but an *Oryzomys.*

For the Peruvian animals referred by him (1882) to "*pyrrhorhinus*" he proposed *Hesperomys pyrrhonotus,* new name, at the same time referring the species to *Thomasomys* instead of to *Rhipidomys* and comparing it with *cinereus.*

He had been convinced by correspondence with Winge that *mastacalis* and true *pyrrhonotus* were quite distinct species. He stated that *macrurus* and *mastacalis* were true *Rhipidomys.*

1887. Winge discussed (p. 54) *Rhipidomys mastacalis* very fully, treating *Rhipidomys* as a full genus.

1887. Thomas described (p. 152) *Hesperomys* (*Rhipidomys*) *sclateri,* n. sp.

1893. Ihering, probably following Thomas (1886), listed *pyrrhorhinus* under *Hesperomys* (*Oryzomys*).

1893. Goeldi referred to *pyrrhorhinus* under "*Hesperomys,*" employing no subgeneric divisions.

1893. Allen and Chapman described (p. 211) "*Tylomys couesi,*" n. sp. (a *Rhipidomys*).

1894. True described (p. 688) *Sitomys* (*Rhipidomys*) *decolorus*, n. sp. (a *Nyctomys*).

1896*a*. Thomas listed (p. 1020) *Rhipidomys* as a full genus.

1896*b*. Thomas described (p. 303) *Rhipidomys venezuelæ*, n. sp. (p. 304) *Rhipidomys microtis*, n. sp., and (p. 304) *Rhipidomys fulviventer*.

1897. Allen and Chapman removed *couesi* from *Tylomys*, where it had been placed erroneously (1893), to *Rhipidomys*.

1897*b*. J. A. Allen listed (p. 51) *sumichrasti* under *Rhipidomys*.

1897. Palmer pointed out (p. 106) that the name *Rhipidomys* dated not from Tschudi's 'Fauna Peruana' but from his 'Mammalium Conspectus,' Archiv für Naturg., I, 1844, p. 252. This was true, but *Rhipidomys* of the 'Conspectus' included only *leucodactylus* Tschudi, which remained a *nomen nudum* until the appearance of the description in 'Fauna Peruana.'

1898. Trouessart made the following allocations: *pyrrhorhinus* was returned from *Oryzomys* (Thomas, 1886, and Ihering, 1893) to *Rhipidomys; leucodactylus* Wagner (1845) became a synonym of *mastacalis;* following Allen's views, *Nyctomys* was retained in the synonymy of *Rhipidomys; decolorus* (True) (a *Nyctomys*) was removed from "*Sitomys*" to *Rhipidomys*.

1899*c*. Thomas described (p. 378) *Rhipidomys marmosurus*, n. sp. (removed in 1906 to *Œcomys*).

1900*a*. Thomas described (p. 152) *Rhipidomys venustus*, n. sp.

1900*b*. Thomas described (p. 270) *Rhipidomys goodfellowi*, n. sp., *Rhipidomys venezuelæ cumananus*, n. subsp., and *Rhipidomys dryas*, n. sp. (the last removed in 1906 to *Œcomys*).

1900. DeWinton described (p. 52) *Rhipidomys macconnelli*, n. sp. (removed in 1917 to *Thomasomys*).

1901*a*. Thomas described (p. 181) *Rhipidomys phæotis*, n sp. (removed in 1906 to *Œcomys*).

1901*b*. Thomas described (p. 369) *Rhipidomys benevolens*, n. sp. (in 1906 made type of *Œcomys*).

1901*c*. Thomas described (p. 148) *Rhipidomys nitela*, n. sp.

1901*b*. J. A. Allen described (p. 43) *Rhipidomys ochrogaster*, n. sp.

1902. Bangs pointed out (p. 30) the distinctiness of *Nyctomys* from *Rhipidomys*.

1903. Thomas described (p. 237) *Rhipidomys roberti*, n. sp. (removed in 1906 to *Œcomys*).

1904*a*. Thomas described (p. 34) *Rhipidomys venezuelæ fervidus*, n. subsp., and (p. 35) *Rhipidomys rosilla*, n. sp. (the latter removed in 1906 to *Œcomys*).

1904*b*. Thomas described (p. 193) *Rhipidomys pictor*, n. sp., and (p. 194) *Rhipidomys paricola*, n. sp. (the latter removed in 1906 to *Œcomys*).

1905. Trouessart listed (pp. 409–410), in addition to those species belonging there, a series of mice under *Rhipidomys* which were removed by Thomas (1906) to *Œcomys*. He retained *Nyctomys* in the synonymy of *Rhipidomys*.

1906. Thomas, after discussing the characters of the subgenus *Rhipidomys*, divided it into two subgenera: *Rhipidomys*, and *Œcomys*, n. subg., with *Rhipidomys benevolens* Thomas type of the latter.

In the restricted *Oryzomys* (*Rhipidomys*) he retained (p. 444) *leucodactylus, mastacalis, macrurus, latimanus, ochrogaster, couesi, sclateri, goodfellowi, venezuelæ, venustus, microtis, pictor, nitela*, and *fulviventer*.

Macconnelli, transferred in 1917 to *Thomasomys*, was held to be an aberrant form of *Rhipidomys*.

1910*b*. Thomas described (p. 501) *Rhipidomys cearanus*, n. sp.

1911*a*. Thomas described (p. 114) *Rhipidomys bovallii*, n. sp., and *Rhipidomys lucullus*, n. sp.

1912. J. A. Allen described (p. 78) *Rhipidomys mollissimus*, n. sp., *Rhipidomys similis*, n. sp., and *Rhipidomys cocalensis*, n. sp.

1913. Goldman described (p. 8) *Rhipidomys scandens*, n. sp.

1913. J. A. Allen described (p. 600) *Rhipidomys quindianus*, n. sp., (p. 601) *Rhipidomys caucensis*, n. sp., (p. 601) *Rhipidomys venezuelæ yuruanus*, n. subsp., and (p. 602) *Rhipidomys milleri*, n. sp.

1914*a*. Osgood described (p. 140) *Rhipidomys fulviventer elatturus*, n. subsp.

1915. Thomas described (p. 312) *Rhipidomys equatoris*, n. sp.

1917*b*. Thomas removed *rufescens* (1886) to become type of *Rhagomys* and removed (p. 196) *macconnelli* to *Thomasomys*. He rediagnosed *Rhipidomys*, listing twenty-nine species.

1921*a*. Thomas described (p. 183) *Rhipidomys austrinus*, n. sp.

1925. Thomas described (p. 578) *Rhipidomys collinus*, n. sp.

1926*b*. Thomas described (p. 161) *Rhipidomys modicus*, n. sp.

1927*b*. Thomas described (p. 600) *Rhipidomys rex*, n. sp.

NYCTOMYS[1] de Saussure

1860. De Saussure described (pp. 98, 107–108) *Hesperomys sumichrasti* (n. sp.), placing it in a "group" of *Hesperomys*, which he named *Nyctomys*.

1861. Tomes described (p. 284) *Myoxomys*, n. subg. of *Hesperomys*, placing in it *Hesperomys* (*Myoxomys*) *salvini*, n. sp. He also referred (p. 284) the two Ecuadorian *Rhipidomys*, *latimanus* and *bicolor*, to *Myoxomys*.

1880. Alston placed (p. 143) *Myoxomys* in the synonymy of *Nyctomys* and treated the latter as a subgenus of *Hesperomys* (*sensu lato*).

1882. Thomas considered (p. 108) that *Nyctomys* (and *Myoxomys*) should be included in *Rhipidomys*.

1884. Thomas, reviewing the subgenera of "*Hesperomys*," placed (p. 448) *sumichrasti* (a *Nyctomys*) under *Rhipidomys*.

1894. True described (p. 689) *Sitomys* (*Rhipidomys*) *decolorus*, n. sp. He thought (p. 690) *salvini* distinct from *sumichrasti*.

1897*b*. J. A. Allen listed (p. 51) *sumichrasti* under *Rhipidomys*.

1898. Trouessart listed *Nyctomys* as a synonym of *Rhipidomys*. He made *salvini* a synonym of *sumichrasti*.

1902. Bangs described (p. 30) *Nyctomys nitellinus*, n. sp. He pointed out the distinctness of *Nyctomys* from *Rhipidomys*.

1903. Bangs remarked further (p. 158) upon *decolorus* and *nitellinus*.

1905. Trouessart still held (p. 409) *Nyctomys* to be a synonym of *Rhipidomys*.

1906. Thomas pointed out (p. 445) a dental character of *Nyctomys* distinguishing it from *Rhipidomys* and "possibly" relating it to *Peromyscus*.

1908. J. A. Allen treated (p. 658) *salvini* as a *Rhipidomys*.

1916. Goldman described (p. 155) *Nyctomys sumichrasti venustulus*, n. subsp.

1924. Miller made (p. 368) all forms subspecies of *sumichrasti*.

1927*a*. Thomas, in 'Lectotypes of American Rodents,' named (p. 548) B.M.7.1.1.93, male, from Dueñas, Guatemala, lectotype of *Nyctomys salvini* and 7.1.1.91, 92, 94 lectoparatypes.

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[1]Description of a form allied to *Nyctomys*, which represents a new genus and species, is in course of publication by H. E. Anthony.

ŒCOMYS Thomas

1844. Pictet and Pictet described (p. 67) *Mus maculipes* (probably an *Œcomys*).[1]

1860. Tomes described (p. 217) *Hesperomys bicolor*, n. sp.

1898. Trouessart listed (p. 520) *bicolor* under *Rhipidomys*, and (p. 528) "*musculipes*" (=*maculipes*) under *Oryzomys*.

1899*c*. Thomas described (p. 378) *Rhipidomys marmosurus*, n. sp.

1900*b*. Thomas described (p. 271) *Rhipidomys dryas*, n. sp.

1901*a*. Thomas described (p. 181) *Rhipidomys phæotis*, n. sp.

1901*b*. Thomas described (p. 369) *Rhipidomys benevolens*, n. sp.

1903. Thomas described (p. 237) *Rhipidomys roberti*, n. sp.

1904*a*. Thomas described (p. 35) *Rhipidomys rosilla*, n. sp.

1904*b*. Thomas described (p. 194) *Rhipidomys paricola*, n. sp.

1905. Trouessart listed in *Rhipidomys* (pp. 409–410) the series removed in 1906 by Thomas to *Œcomys*.

1906. Thomas erected (p. 444) *Œcomys*, n. subg. of *Oryzomys* with type *Rhipidomys benevolens* Thomas, to contain a number of species hitherto included in the subgenus *Rhipidomys: bicolor, dryas, benevolens, marmosurus, phæotis, paricola, rosilla*, and *roberti*.

He described (p. 445) *Oryzomys* (*Œcomys*) *mamoræ*, n. sp.

1909*a*. Thomas described (p. 376) *Œcomys tapajinus*, n. sp., and raised (p. 379) *Œcomys* to the rank of a full genus.

1909*b*. Thomas described (p. 234) *Œcomys catherinæ*, n. sp., a rather aberrant form.

1910*a*. Thomas described (p. 187) *Œcomys guianæ*, n. sp.

1910*c*. Thomas described (p. 504) *Œcomys rex*, n. sp., and (p. 505) *Œcomys nitedulus*, n. sp.

1911*b*. Thomas described (p. 250) *Œcomys superans*, n. sp., and (p. 251) *Œcomys palmeri*, n. sp.

1913. J. A. Allen described (p. 603) *Œcomys mincæ*, n. sp., and (p. 603) *Œcomys caicaræ*, n. sp.

1916. J. A. Allen described (p. 523) *Œcomys milleri*, n. sp., (p. 524) *Œcomys florenciæ*, n. sp., and (p. 525) *Œcomys emiliæ*, n. sp.

1921. Anthony described (p. 4) *Œcomys rutilus*, n. sp.

1923. G. M. Allen and T. Barbour described (p. 262) *Œcomys trabeatus*, n. sp.

1924. Thomas described (p. 287) *Œcomys osgoodi*, n. sp.

[1] This allocation is provisional. The description is quite like *Oecomys;* the figure perhaps more like *Oryzomys*.

1924. Anthony described (p. 4) *Œcomys melleus*, n. sp.
1927*b*. Thomas further remarked (p. 601) upon *Œcomys osgoodi*.

THOMASOMYS Coues

1860. Tomes described (p. 219) *Hesperomys aureus*, n. sp.
1882. Thomas referred (p. 107) certain specimens to "*pyrrhorhinus* Wied" (see Thomas, 1886) and described (p. 108) *Hesperomys* (*Rhipidomys*) *cinereus*, n. sp., and (p. 109) *Hesperomys* (*Rhipidomys*) *taczanowskii*, n. sp.
1884. Thomas, reviewing the subgenera of *Hesperomys*, included (p. 449) *cinereus* and *taczanowskii* in *Vesperimus* Coues (a synonym of *Peromyscus* Gloger).
1884. Coues erected (p. 1275) *Thomasomys*, n. subg., to contain *cinereus* and *taczanowskii*, designating *cinereus* the type.
1886*b*. Thomas proposed (p. 422) *pyrrhonotus*, new name for the Peruvian rats previously referred by him (1882) to *Rhipidomys pyrrhorhinus* of Brazil. At the same time he compared *pyrrhonotus* with *cinereus* and placed it in *Thomasomys* Coues.
1894. Thomas temporarily rejected (p. 350) *Thomasomys* as only doubtfully worthy of retention and described (p. 349) *Oryzomys kalinowskii*, n. sp., (p. 350) *Oryzomys incanus*, n. sp. (an *Inomys*), and (p. 352) *Oryzomys ferrugineus*, n. sp. (a *Phænomys*).
1895*a*. Thomas described (p. 58) *Oryzomys princeps*, n. sp., and (p. 59) *Oryzomys laniger*, n. sp.
1896*b*. Thomas described (p. 305) *Oryzomys niveipes*, n. sp.
1898*a*. Thomas described (p. 453) *Thomasomys paramorum*, n. sp., and (p. 454) *Oryzomys vestitus*, n. sp.
1898*c*. Thomas remarked (p. 318) upon additional characters visible in the newly remade skin of *vestitus*.
1898. Trouessart made (pp. 512–519) *Thomasomys* a subgenus of *Peromyscus*, but raised it again to full generic rank (Appendix, p. 1324). He moved into it *kalinowskii* and *incanus* (from *Oryzomys*, and also *lugens* (but see Appendix, p. 1317, where he listed *lugens* in *Aepeomys*).
1899*a*. Thomas described (p. 152) *Oryzomys bæops*, n. sp.
1900*c*. Thomas described (p. 354) *Oryzomys prætor*, n. sp., and remarked upon the small group of *Oryzomys* comprising *aureus* and *princeps* (i.e., *Thomasomys*).
1900. Bangs erected (p. 96) *Erioryzomys*, n. subg. of *Oryzomys* with

type *Oryzomys* (*Erioryzomys*) *monochromos*, n. sp. The relationship to *O. laniger* Thomas was pointed out. *Erioryzomys* is a synonym of *Thomasomys*.

1905. Trouessart listed (p. 408) *cinereus*, *taczanowskii*, *pyrrhonotus*, *kalinowskii*, *incanus* (an *Inomys*), and *paramorum*.
Under *Erioryzomys* he placed (p. 423) *monochromos* and *laniger*, suggesting in a footnote that *bæops*, *niveipes*, *vestitus*, *villosus* (an *Oryzomys*), etc., also belonged there.
Aureus Tomes was still listed (p. 419) in *Oryzomys*. By error he cited Nelson instead of Bangs as author of *Erioryzomys monochromos*.

1906. Thomas, after discussing the anatomical and taxonomic characters of *Thomasomys* and placing *Erioryzomys* Bangs in its synonymy (pp. 443–444), listed the species which he thought should be included in the genus. In addition to the six species given by Trouessart (1905) and the two (*laniger* and *monochromos*) formerly in *Erioryzomys* Bangs, he included *vestitus*, *bæops*, and *niveipes*, three of the four pro posed for transfer to *Erioryzomys* by Trouessart (1905, p. 423), but he omitted *villosus*, the fourth species. He transferred the two species *prætor* and *auritus* from *Oryzomys* to *Thomasomys* and also *ferrugineus*, *dorsalis*, and *sublineatus* of eastern Brazil. The last three are no longer considered as *Thomasomys*.
He stated (p. 444) that *macconnelli* (transferred to *Thomasomys* 1917) was aberrant from typical *Rhipidomys*.

1912. Osgood described (p. 50) *Thomasomys hylophilus*, n. sp.

1912. J. A. Allen described (p. 80) *Thomasomys cinereiventer*, n. sp., and *Thomasomys popayanus*, n. sp.

1914. J. A. Allen described (p. 200) *Thomasomys aureus altorum*, n. subsp.
He thought that the type locality of *aureus* ought to be assumed as Pallatanga, Ecuador. It was probably higher up the mountains than Pallatanga proper, whose altitude is only 4400 ft.

1914. Stone described (p. 12) *Thomasomys rhoadsi*, n. sp.

1914*b*. Osgood described (p. 162) *Thomasomys cinereus ischyrus*, n. subsp.
He pointed out (p. 163) the close similarity between *Thomasomys* and *Peromyscus*.

1916*b*. Thomas described (p. 479) *Thomasomys laniger emeritus*, n. subsp.

1917*a*. Thomas described (p. 2) *Thomasomys notatus*, n. sp., *Thomasomys gracilis*, n. sp., and *Thomasomys daphne*, n. sp.

1917*b*. Thomas spoke (p. 192) of *Erioryzomys* Bangs as comprising "*Rhipidomys* and *Thomasomys*." This was hardly correct, since Bangs (1900) based his genus upon two species, *monochromos* and *laniger*, both *Thomasomys*. Thomas re-characterized (p. 195) *Thomasomys* (giving *Erioryzomys* as a synonym). He listed only twenty-two species, having now removed *ferrugineus* to *Phænomys*, n. g., *dorsalis* and *sublineatus* to *Delomys*, n. g., and *incanus* to *Inomys*, n. g. *Macconnelli* was transferred to *Thomasomys* from *Rhipidomys*.

1921. Lönnberg listed (p. 38) *pichinchius* (a *nomen nudum*).

1921*b*. Thomas described (p. 355) *Thomasomys nicefori*, n. sp.

1921*c*. Thomas doubted (p. 233) the validity of *aureus altorum* Allen and discussed (p. 234) the systematic position of *notatus*.

1923. Anthony described (p. 3) *Thomasomys hudsoni*, n. sp., (p. 4) *Thomasomys caudivarius*, n. sp., and (p. 6) *Thomasomys auricularis*, n. sp.

1924. Anthony described (p. 2) *Thomasomys sylvestris*, n. sp.

1924. Anthony described (p. 5) *Thomasomys cinnameus*, n. sp., and (p. 6) *Thomasomys rhoadsi fumeus*, n. subsp.

1925. Anthony described (p. 1) *Thomasomys bombycinus*, n. sp., (p. 2) *Thomasomys cinereiventer dispar*, n. subsp., (p. 3) *Thomasomys cinereiventer contradictus*, n. subsp., and (p. 4) *Thomasomys daphne australis*, n. subsp.

1926*a*. Thomas raised (p. 613) *cinereus ischyrus* Osgood to full specific rank and described *Thomasomys ischyrus eleusis*, n. subsp.

1926*c*. Thomas described (p. 347) *Thomasomys rosalinda*, n. sp.

1926*a*. Anthony described (p. 1) *Thomasomys ladewi*, n. sp., and (p. 2) *Thomasomys oreas*, n. sp.

1926*b*. Anthony described (p. 5) *Thomasomys erro*, n. sp.

1927*a*. Thomas listed (p. 549) B.M.81.9.7.23, a female skinned from spirit, from Tambillo, Peru, lectotype of *Thomasomys taczanowskii* and 81.9.7.22, lectoparatype.

1927*b*. Thomas described (p. 602) *Thomasomys fraternus*, n. sp.

1928. Thomas described (p. 154) *Thomasomys œnax*, n. sp. This species, the only one known from Brazil, he referred to the *cinereus* section of the genus.

1932. Anthony described (p. 1) *Thomasomys ottleyi*, n. sp.

INOMYS Thomas

1894. Thomas described (p. 350) *Oryzomys incanus*, n. sp.
1898. Trouessart listed (p. 519) *incanus* as a *Thomasomys*.
1905. Trouessart again placed (p. 409) *incanus* in *Thomasomys*.
1906. Thomas listed (p. 443) *incanus* under *Thomasomys*.
1917*b*. Thomas erected (p. 197) *Inomys*, n. g., with type *Oryzomys incanus* Thomas.

ÆPEOMYS Thomas

896*b*. Thomas described (p. 306) *Oryzomys lugens*, n. sp.
1898*a*. Thomas erected (p. 452) *Æpeomys*, n. g., with type *Oryzomys lugens*.
He described *Æpeomys vulcani*, n. sp.
1898. Trouessart listed *Æpeomys* in the Appendix (p. 1327).
1905. Trouessart gave (p. 424) *Æpeomys* full generic rank.
1912. J. A. Allen described (p. 89) *Æpeomys fuscatus*, n. sp.
1914. Stone corrected (p. 11) Thomas's measurement of the tail of *vulcani*.

NEACOMYS Thomas

1882. Thomas described (p. 105) *Hesperomys* (*Calomys*) *spinosus*, n. sp.
1884. Thomas, reviewing the subgenera of *Hesperomys*, removed (p. 448) *spinosus* to the subgenus *Oryzomys*.
1898. Trouessart listed (p. 528) *spinosus* under *Oryzomys*.
1900*a*. Thomas erected (p. 153) *Neacomys*, n. g., with type *Hesperomys* (*Calomys*) *spinosus* Thomas ("*Oryzomys spinosus*") and described (p. 153) *Neacomys spinosus tenuipes*, n. subsp.
1903. Thomas described (p. 239) *Neacomys spinosus amœnus*, n. subsp.
1905. Trouessart listed (p. 423) *Neacomys spinosus* and *Neacomys spinosus tenuipes*. *N. spinosus amœnus* was not recorded.
1905. Thomas described (p. 310) *Neacomys guianæ*, n. sp.
1912. Goldman described (p. 6) *Neacomys pictus*, n. sp.
1912. J. A. Allen described (p. 81) *Neacomys pusillus*, n. sp.
He suggested (p. 82) that his animals of the Inca Mines, Peru, belonged to a well-marked form of *N. spinosus*.
1927*a*. Thomas named (p. 548) B.M.81.9.7.25, a male in spirit from Huambo, Peru, lectotype of *Neacomys spinosus*, and 81.9.7.26, lectoparatype.

Fig. 1 Map to show phytogeographical areas of Central and South America. For full definitions see original in American Museum Novitates, No. 579, pp. 12–14.

Scolomys Anthony

1924. Anthony erected (p. 1) *Scolomys*, n. g., with type *Scolomys melanops*, n. sp. (p. 2).

PRESENT STATUS OF THE GENERA

Genus *Nesoryzomys* Heller	Type by original designation: *Nesoryzomys narboroughi* Heller
Genus *Zygodontomys* Allen	Type by original designation: *Oryzomys cherriei* Allen
Genus *Chilomys* Thomas	Type by original designation and monotypy: *Oryzomys instans* Thomas
Genus *Delomys* Thomas	Type by original designation: *Hesperomys dorsalis* Hensel
Genus *Phænomys* Thomas	Type by original designation and monotypy: *Oryzomys ferrugineus* Thomas
Genus *Rhagomys* Thomas	Type by original designation and monotypy: *Hesperomys rufescens* Thomas
Genus *Rhipidomys* Tschudi	Type by monotypy: *Rhipidomys leucodactylus* Tschudi[1]
Genus *Nyctomys* de Saussure (=*Myoxomys* Tomes)	Type by monotypy: *Hesperomys* (*Nyctomys*) *sumichrasti* de Saussure
Genus *Œcomys* Thomas	Type by original designation: *Rhipidomys benevolens* Thomas
Genus *Thomasomys* Coues (=*Erioryzomys* Bangs)	Type by original designation: *Hesperomys* (*Rhipidomys*) *cinereus* Thomas
Genus *Inomys* Thomas	Type by original designation and monotypy: *Oryzomys incanus* Thomas
Genus *Æpeomys* Thomas	Type by original designation and monotypy: *Oryzomys lugens* Thomas
Genus *Neacomys* Thomas	Type by original designation: *Hesperomys* (*Calomys*) *spinosus* Thomas
Genus *Scolomys* Anthony	Type by original designation and monotypy: *Scolomys melanops* Anthony

LIST OF NAMED FORMS WITH TYPE LOCALITIES

Nesoryzomys	
indefessus (Thomas)	Indefatigable Island, Galapagos Islands
narboroughi Heller	Narborough Island, Galapagos Islands
darwini Osgood	Academy Bay, Indefatigable Island, Galapagos Islands
Zygodontomys	

It will be seen that I have suggested inclusion of the old names *lasiurus*, *orobinus*, *arviculoides*, and *brachyurus* in this genus. Not only

[1]Should *leocodactylus* Wagner, whose description agrees with *Rhipidomys*, be shown to have been published before *leucodactylus* Tschudi, the latter, although type of the genus, will require a new name.

do the measurements and brief descriptions given by the authors of these names tally closely with *Zygodontomys*, but the genus actually exists in the Brazilian dry belt (*tapirapoanus* Allen). It seems not improbable that the five names now extant for the south Brazilian members of this savanna-frequenting genus may eventually be reduced through synonymy to a single one—*lasiurus* Lund.

Region 2 (north and northwest of Andes, and Panama and Costa Rica)[1]

cherriei cherriei (Allen)	Boruca, Costa Rica
cherriei ventriosus Goldman	Tabernilla, Canal Zone, Panama
brunneus Thomas	El Saibal, western Cundinamarca, Colombia
seorsus Bangs	San Miguel Island, Panama
griseus Allen	El Triunfo, Magdalena Valley, Colombia 600 ft.
fraterculus Allen	Chicoral, Rio Coello, Tolima, Colombia 1800 ft.
sanctaemartae Allen	Bonda, Santa Marta district, Colombia

Region 5 (Orinoco and Trinidad)

brevicauda brevicauda (Allen and Chapman)	Indian Walk Rest-House, 7 miles from Princestown, Trinidad (*fide* Chapman)
brevicauda tobagi Thomas	Isl. Tobago
stellæ Thomas	Maipures, upper Orinoco, Venezuela
thomasi Allen	Campo Alegre, 90 miles south of Cumana, Venezuela

Region 6 (Amazonia)

microtinus (Thomas)	Surinam
fuscinus (Thomas)	Marajó Island, mouth of Amazon River, Brazil

Region 7 (northeastern Brazil through Matto Grosso)

lasiurus (Lund)	Lagoa Santa, Brazil
arviculoides (Wagner)	Brazil
tapirapoanus Allen	Tapirapoan, R. Sepotuba, Matto Grosso, Brazil

Region 8 (southern Brazil)

orobinus (Wagner)	Ypanema, Brazil
brachyurus (Wagner)	Ytararé, Brazil

Chilomys

instans (Thomas)	Bogotá, Colombia
fumeus Osgood	Paramo de Tama, head of Tachira R., Santander, Colombia, 6000–7000 ft.

Delomys

[1]See Map, p. 15. For fuller definitions of the phytogeographic regions employed see Part 1 of paper on *Oryzomys* (Amer. Mus. Novit., No. 579, 1932, pp. 12–14).

Delomys represents a local oryzomine radiation in southern Brazil of moderate-sized rats closely allied to *Oryzomys*, which are characterized by possessing a distinct blackish mid-dorsal longitudinal stripe which diffuses on either side into the yellowish brown of the general body color.

Subflavus is provisionally placed in this genus on the basis of Wagner's description of 1843. The yellowish brown pelage and black mid-dorsal stripe are quite suggestive of *Delomys*. The dimensions are approximately correct, but the tail length given for *subflavus* is rather longer than that of *dorsalis collinus*.

subflavus (Wagner)	Brazil
dorsalis dorsalis (Hensel)	Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil
dorsalis collinus Thomas	Itatiaya, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 4800 ft.
dorsalis obscura (Leche)	Brazil (probably in Rio Grande do Sul)
sublineatus (Thomas)	Engenheiro Reeve, Inland of Victoria, Prov. Espiritu Santo, Brazil, 500 m.
Phœnomys	
ferrugineus (Thomas)	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Rhagomys	
rufescens (Thomas)	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Rhipidomys

A large genus of arboreal, *Oryzomys*-like rats, with long, more or less brush-tipped tails, which live in forest and gallery woods in the tropics and subtropics. It seems to be represented in Central America by *Nyctomys*.

Region 2 (north and west of Andes, and Panama)

latimanus (Tomes)	"the greater portion believed . . . collected at Pallatanga . . . but the exact locality is not certain," Ecuador
venezuelæ venezuelæ Thomas	Mérida, Venezuela, 5000 ft.
microtis Thomas	Salina de Vatan, western Cundinamarca, Colombia
fulviventer fulviventer Thomas	Agua Dulce, western Cundimarca, Colombia
venustus Thomas	Las Vegas del Chama, Mérida, Venezuela
pictor Thomas	Rio Verde, northwestern Ecuador, 1000 m.
mollissimus Allen	Miraflores, near Palmira, west slope of Central Andes, Cauca, Colombia, 6200 ft.
similis Allen	Cocal, Cauca, Colombia, 6000 ft.
cocalensis Allen	Cocal, Cauca, Colombia, 6000 ft.
scandens Goldman	R. Limon, Mt. Pirri, eastern Panama, 5000 ft.
equatoris Thomas	Santo Domingo, western Ecuador, 1600 ft.

Region 3 (Andes, above 6000 ft.)

quindianus Allen	El Roble, central Andes, Colombia, 7200 ft.
caucensis Allen	Munchique, western Andes, Cauca, Colombia, 8225 ft.
fulviventer elatturus Osgood	Paramo de Tama, head of R. Tachira, Venezuela, 7000 ft.

Region 5 (central Venezuela and Trinidad)

couesi (Allen and Chapman)	Princestown, Trinidad
venezuelæ cumananus Thomas	Ipure, Cumaná, Venezuela, 600 ft.
venezulæ fervidus Thomas	La Union, R. Caura, lower Orinoco, Venezuela
venezuelæ yuruanus Allen	R. Yuruan, eastern Venezuela.

Region 6 (Amazonia and Guiana mountains)

leucodactylus (Tschudi)	Subtropics of eastern Andes, Peru (in Chirimoya field)
sclateri (Thomas)	Maccassema, British Guiana
goodfellowi Thomas	Mouth of R. Coca, upper R. Napo, Ecuador
nitela Thomas	Kwaimattat, Kanuku Mts., British Guiana
ochrogaster Allen	Inca Mines, Peru, 6000 ft.
bovallii Thomas	Potaro Highlands, towards Mt. Roraima, British Guiana, 2000 ft.
lucullus Thomas	Garita del Sol, Valley of Vitoc, upper Perené R., Peru
milleri Allen	Minnehaha Creek, lower Essequibo River, Briitsh Guiana, 500 ft.
modicus Thomas	Puca Tambo, 50 miles east of Chachapoyas Peru, 5100 ft.
rex Thomas	Chinchavita, Huanuco, Peru, 3000 ft.

Region 7 (northeastern Brazil and Matto Grosso)

mastacalis (Lund)	Lagoa Santa, Brazil
macrurus (Gervais)	"près á Trixas, en mai 1844." This is a misprint for Crixas, north of Goyaz, Prov. Goyaz, Brazil, visited by Castelnau and Deville May 8–10, 1844 ('Exped. Amer. Sud-Histoire du Voyage,' 1850, I, pp. 356–359)
cearanus Thomas	Serra de Ibiapaba, Prov. Céara, Brazil
austrinus Thomas	Sunchal, Sierra de Santa Barbara, southeastern Jujuy, Argentina
collinus Thomas	Sierra Santa Rosa, S. Bolivia, 1000 m.

Region 8 (southern Brazil)

pyrrhorhinus (Wied)	Hinterland of the Capitania da Bahia, Brazil

Nyctomys

sumichrasti sumichrasti (Saussure)	Eastern slope of the cordillera, Vera Cruz, Mexico
sumichrasti salvini (Tomes)	Dueñas, Guatemala
sumichrasti decolorus (True)	Rio de las Piedras, Honduras
sumichrasti nitellinus Bangs	Boquete, Panama
sumichrasti venustulus Goldman	Greytown, Nicaragua

Œcomys

The genus *Œcomys* is even more closely restricted to the lowlands than is *Rhipidomys*, the greatest altitude reached probably not exceeding 5000 feet.

Region 2 (North and West of Andes, and Panamá)

dryas (Thomas)	Paramba, northeastern Ecuador
mincæ Allen	Minca, Santa Marta region, Colombia, 2000 ft.
trabeatus Allen and Barbour	Rio Jesuito, eastern Panama

Region 5 (Orinoco and Trinidad)

marmosurus (Thomas)	Maipures, upper Orinoco, Venezuela
rosilla (Thomas)	La Union, R. Caura, lower Orinoco, Venezuela
caicaræ Allen	Caicara, R. Orinoco, Venezuela

Region 6 (Amazonia and Guiana mountains)

bicolor (Tomes)	Gualaquiza, eastern Ecuador
benevolens (Thomas)	Chimote,[1] 68° W., 15° S., upper Beni R., Bolivia, 700 m.
phæotis (Thomas)	Segrario, 13° 5′ S., 70° 5° W., upper Inambari R., southeastern Peru, 1000 m.
tapajinus Thomas	Santa Rosa, R. Tamauchim, right bank of upper R. Tapajoz, Brazil
guianæ Thomas	R. Supinaam, lower R. Essequibo, British Guiana
rex Thomas	R. Supinaam, lower R. Essequibo, British Guiana
nitedulus Thomas	Demarara, 13 miles from mouth of R. Essequibo, British Guiana
superans Thomas	Canelos, R. Bobonaza, eastern Ecuador, 2100 ft.
palmeri Thomas	Canelos, R. Bobonaza, eastern Ecuador, 2100 ft.
florenciæ Allen	Florencia, R. Caquetá, Colombia, 675 ft.
rutilus Anthony	Kartabo, British Guiana
osgoodi Thomas	Moyobamba, northern Peru, 2700 ft.
melleus Anthony	Zamora, eastern Ecuador, 3250 ft.

[1]Probably a misspelling of Chimate.

Region 7 (northeastern Brazil through Matto Grosso)

paricola (Thomas)	Igarapé Assu, near Pará, Brazil
roberti (Thomas)	Santa Anna de Chapada, 30 miles northeast of Cuyaba, Matto Grosso, Brazil
mamoræ Thomas	Mostenes, upper Mamoré River, Yungas, Bolivia
milleri Allen	Barão Melgaço, Matto Grosso, Brazil
emiliæ Allen	R. Mojú, Pará, Brazil

Region 8 (southern Brazil)

catherinæ Thomas	Joinville, Santa Catherina, southern Brazil
maculipes (Pictet and Pictet)	Bahia region, Brazil

Thomasomys

Region 3 (Andes, above 6000 ft.)

aureus aureus (Tomes)	"believed . . . Pallatanga, western slope of Cordillera; but the exact locality is not certain." Ecuador
aureus altorum Allen	Mt. Pichincha, Ecuador, 11,000 ft.
cinereus (Thomas)	Cutervo, Prov. Chota, Dept. Cajamarca, Peru, 9000 ft.
taczanowskii (Thomas)	Tambillo, R. Malleta, tributary of R. Marañon, Peru, 5700 ft.
pyrrhonotus (Thomas)	Tambillo, R. Malleta, tributary of R. Marañon, Peru, 5700 ft.
kalinowskii (Thomas)	Valley of Vitoc, eastern central Peru
princeps (Thomas)	Bogotá, Colombia
laniger (Thomas)	Bogotá, Colombia
niveipes (Thomas)	La Oya del Burro, western Cundinamarca, Colombia
paramorum Thomas	Paramo, south of Chimborazo, Ecuador
vestitus (Thomas)	Rio Milla, Mérida, Florida
bæops (Thomas)	R. Pita, above Chillo Valley, Ecuador
prætor (Thomas)	Eastern slopes of paramo, between San Pablo and Cajamarca, Peru
hylophilus Osgood	Paramo de Tama, head of R. Tachira, Venezuela
cinereiventer cinereiventer Allen	Crest of western Andes, 40 miles west of Popayan, Cauca, Colombia
cinereiventer dispar Anthony	Andalucia, eastern Andes, Huila, Colombia, 7000 ft.
cinereiventer contradictus Anthony	Santa Isabel, Quindio Andes, Colombia, 12,700 ft.
popayanus Allen	Crest of western Andes, 40 miles west of Popayan, Cauca, Colombia
rhoadsi rhoadsi Stone	Hacienda Garzon, Mt. Pichincha, Ecuador, 10,500 ft.

rhoadsi fumeus Anthony	Hacienda San Francisco, east of Ambato, Ecuador, 8000 ft.
ischyrus ischyrus Osgood	Tambo Almirante, near Uchco, upper R. Mayo, Peru
ischyrus eleusis Thomas	Tambo Jenes, between Cajamarca and Chachapoyas, N. Peru, 12,000 ft.
laniger emeritus Thomas	Montes de Escaguer, Mérida, Venezuela, 2500 m.
notatus Thomas	Torontoy, Peru, 9500 ft.
gracilis Thomas	Matchu Picchu, Peru, 12,000 ft.
daphne Thomas	Ocobamba Valley, Peru, 9100 ft.
daphne australis Anthony	Incachaca, Cochabamba, Bolivia, 7700 ft.
nicefori Thomas	San Pedro, north of Medellin, Colombia
hudsoni Anthony	Bestion, Prov. Azuay, Ecuador, 10,100 ft.
caudivarius Anthony	Taraguacocha, Cord, de Chilla, Prov. El Oro, Ecuador, 10,750 ft.
auricularis Anthony	Taraguacocha, Cord. de Chilla, Prov. El Oro, Ecuador, 10,750 ft.
sylvestris Anthony	Las Maquinas, Santa Domingo trail, west of Corazon, western Andes, Ecuador, 7000 ft.
cinnameus Anthony	Hacienda San Francisco, east of Ambato, Ecuador, 8000 ft.
bombycinus Anthony	Paramillo, western Andes, Colombia, 12,500 ft.
rosalinda Thomas	Goncha, Amazonas, northern Peru, 8500 ft.
ladewi Anthony	Rio Aceramarca, northeast of La Paz, Bolivia, 10,800 ft.
oreas Anthony	Cocopunco, about 80 miles north of La Paz, Bolivia, 10,000 ft.
erro Anthony	Mt. Sumaco, Rio Suno, R. Napo, eastern Ecuador. Between 8000–9000 ft.?
fraternus Thomas	Alcas, 25 miles northeast of Cerro, Junin, 11,500 ft.
ottleyi Anthony	Paramo de los Conejos, about 15 miles north of Mérida, Venezuela, 9600 ft.
monochromos Bangs	Paramo de Macotama, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia, 11,000 ft.

Region 5 (Venezuela and Guiana mountains)

macconnelli (de Winton)	Mt. Roraima, Brazil, 8600 ft.

Region 8 (southern Brazil)

œnax Thomas	San Lourenço, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Inomys

incanus (Thomas)	Valley of Vitoc, eastern central Peru

Æpeomys

lugens (Thomas)	La Loma del Morro, near Mérida, Venezuela
vulcani Thomas	Mount Pichincha, Ecuador, 12,000 ft.

fuscatus Allen	San Antonio, near Cali, Cauca, Colombia, 7000 ft.
Neacomys	
spinosus spinosus (Thomas)	Huambo, R. Huambo, tributary of R. Huallaga, Peru, 3700 ft.
spinosus tenuipes Thomas	Guaquimay, near Bogotá, Colombia
spinosus amœnus Thomas	Santa Anna de Chapada, 30 miles northeast of Cuyaba, Matto Grosso, Brazil
guianæ Thomas	Demarara R., British Guiana
pictus Goldman	Cana, eastern Panama, 1800 ft.
pusillus Allen	San José, Cauca, Colombia
Scolomys	
melanops Anthony	Mera, Pastaza Valley, eastern Ecuador, 3800 ft.

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